Exhibit 62

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:14-CV-00954-LCB-JLW

STUDENTS FOR FAIR ADMISSIONS, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, et al.,

Defendants.

AMENDED DEPOSITION OF

DR. TAFFYE BENSON CLAYTON

THIS DEPOSITION CONTAINS HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL AND PROPRIETARY INFORMATION AND IS SUBJECT TO A PROTECTIVE ORDER RESTRICTING PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF ITS CONTENTS

TAKEN AT THE OFFICES OF:
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL
222 East Cameron Avenue
110 Bynum Hall
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

05-24-17 8:55 A.M.

Michael B. Lawrence Court Reporter

Civil Court Reporting, LLC P.O. Box 1146 Clemmons, NC 27012 (336) 406-7684

Page: 36

- populations are typically those with -- typically, include Latino, Native and African American students. And that's a distinct one -- distinction that's often made in the research.
- Q. Okay. And -- all right. So is the difference then that Asian American students might be considered underrepresented populations but not underrepresented minority populations?
 - A. In some instances.
- Q. Okay. Are there other differences between the two terms?
- A. I would say possibly, but I think more commonly underrepresented populations is, you know, the numbers that are less than -- or the populations that are less than the majority population and underrepresented minority are the three ---
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. --- (inaudible).
 - Q. What is critical mass?
- A. A very amorphous statement. That -that really is the point at which individuals who
 are a part of any underrepresented population
 begin to -- to feel like an individual.
 - Q. And what do you mean by begin to feel

Civil Court Reporting, LLC

- A. I think it has something to do with engagement.
 - Q. Okay. By engagement, do you mean engagement with other people on campus?
 - A. I think a component of it is engagement with other people on campus.
 - Q. Okay. People from other populations?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. So is it sort of a -- let me ask. Is an element of it, then, cross-racial or cross-ethnic engagement?
 - A. An element of it could be cross any myriad of differences.
 - Q. So cross-political, cross-religious, cross -- any of the other individual ways that people define themselves.
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. Does it also then relate to an individual's willingness to speak out on campus?
 - A. I don't know that I would necessarily relate to it in that way. I -- I really hadn't thought about it in that way.
 - Q. Okay. Let me ask this. How does DMA -- or I should say for when you were there, how did DMA determine whether there was a critical mass of

Civil Court Reporting, LLC Page: 42

- any particular underrepresented population on campus, be it religious, ethnic or anything else?
 - A. We didn't.
 - Q. Okay. Did the University?
 - A. Not as I'm aware. I mean again, the process was annualized reporting, looking at the data year to year.
 - Q. Okay. So ---
 - A. And looking at the feedback we got with respect to the climate as well.
 - Q. What kind of data might you get from year to year from the individual units?
 - A. You may get data talking about there had been an increase in, let's say, inter-group dialogue within a particular college. That people came together to talk about various issues around diversity and that actual occurrence made people feel that there was a more engaging climate.
 - Q. This is a little bit what we talked about before inter-group engagement.
 - A. Right.
 - Q. Okay. And just to clarify, this could be across racial-ethnic lines or political or religious or gender identity or any other kind of ---

Civil Court Reporting, LLC Page: 43

- A. When you think about the point at which a -- a person who's a member of a group feels like an individual, it is linked to what their perceptions are about their own agency in any context.
 - Q. What do you mean by agency?
 - A. Their sense of being an individual.
- Q. As opposed to part of whatever the population ---
 - A. A group.
 - Q. --- group is? Okay.

In terms of this goal, "Achieving critical masses of underrepresented populations necessary to ensure the educational benefits of diversity," is the University -- I should say, does the University try to achieve critical mass for all kinds of different populations, not only ethnic/racial but religious, geographic, etcetera?

A. Because critical mass is amorphous, you know, there -- there is really not a way to make the determination. The question of whether or not the University makes continuous efforts to ensure that there -- there -- that we have a diverse community and that -- that, you know, diversity is leveraged and that we are learning from the

Civil Court Reporting, LLC

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- diversity that exists is really the effort.
 - Q. And the -- this is the effort that you mentioned that's through interactions within a unit on campus or campus wide, correct?
 - A. Sure.
 - Q. And through outreach, as you said before, correct?
 - A. Well, I think outreach is certainly the component that DMA particularly has been most involved in, but individual units as well make efforts to connect.
 - Q. To connect with different types of groups ---
 - A. Different types of ---
 - Q. --- within the unit.
 - A. --- groups, different types of communities, different parts of the state. The gamut.
 - Q. Okay. And as the head of DMA, what did you feel was the most useful data or evidence in evaluating critical mass?
 - A. You know, I don't know that I considered myself ever evaluating critical mass.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. What I espoused was that we're on a

Civil Court Reporting, LLC Page: 53